

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! It coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

His Line of Talk.

"What have you to say about peace?"

"Mister, I'm not talking peace; I'm talking victory."

Influenza Is Spreading

Notice to Retail Druggist.

While the demand for Vapometha Salve has been enormous, we have a large stock of raw materials on hand and can supply any reasonable demand promptly.

In order to get quick and more equal distribution while the epidemic of influenza and LaGrippe is raging, we are packing a lot of 4 dozen cases which we can deliver to the retailer by Parcel Post. Send your check or Money Order with your order, or have your order O. K'd by your jobber, as we cannot open so many accounts at this time for these small amounts.

If you will advise your customers to use a little Brame's Vapometha Salve up each nostril night and morning, we believe it will prevent influenza as well as Colds and LaGrippe, as it is a strong prophylactic and germicide and will open up the head and air passages. BRAME MEDICINE COMPANY, North Wilkesboro, N. C.—Adv.

Appropriate Exclamation.

She—Goodness gracious, the church is on fire!
He—Holy smoke!

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe despondent; it makes anyone so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney liver and bladder medicine will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the medium and large size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

For Long and Happy Life.

Be patient. Keep sweet. Do not fret or worry. Do your best, and leave results with God.

Cuticura Heals Eczema

And rashes that itch and burn. If there is a tendency to pimples, etc., prevent their return by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

It is usually the painstaking man who manages to avoid pain.

Contentment is always perched on the round just above you.

JAPAN MAPS OUT BIG WAR PROGRAM

Budget Provides More Than \$150,000,000 for the Navy.

FOREIGN TRADE IS BOOMING

Country Shrewdly Casting an Eye on Future Possibilities After War is Over and Expects Great Benefit.

(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)
By PATRICK GALLAGHER.

The last Japanese budget carried, among other naval items, more than \$150,000,000 for construction. Of this amount about \$125,000,000 is being spent on new ships, over \$21,000,000 in improvements modifying the previous program, and more than \$4,000,000 in meeting increased cost of materials.

"The new warships," says Yelkichi Hidaka, a member of the diet, "will include two battle cruisers and a number of light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and special-service ships. These are to be added to the eight battleships and four battle cruisers previously authorized. By the year 1923, when the new plan is carried out, Japan will possess 14 big battleships. But since by that time one battleship and two cruisers will be beyond the allowable age limit, that would leave only 11 units in the first line of battle. This lack will be remedied by the introduction of a further naval program, in 1921, by which two other first line battleships will be constructed and the principle of the eight-eight squadron be maintained. It is clear from a study of the government's naval plans that the idea underlying the program is not to build big ships so much as to provide the navy with an ample supply of ships for quick action, according to the lessons afforded in the present war.

Training Experts.

"But, while it is the plan of the authorities to devote chief attention to the construction of minor craft for attack and surprise, the program in regard to the eight-eight principle will not be neglected but will be hurried forward as fast as supply of material will permit. One of the most important duties demanding the attention of Japan is the training of experts in technical ability for the construction of warships, both great and small. For this reason expert workers have been sent abroad to assist in the vast construction work now going on in the allied countries."

The eight-eight principle is the program of eight large battleships and eight battle cruisers to each squadron of the line. Mr. Hidaka explains that it is generally understood that the Japanese government has in mind, and probably in action, "a plan much larger than that, but expediency requires reticence as to its nature."

The army items in the budget include about \$28,000,000 for completion of equipment, spread over six years from 1918. An extra amount of about \$8,500,000 was tacked on for equipment already contracted for and being supplied. These figures may seem very small when compared with our own and European military appropriations; but there are two yen to every American dollar, and the Japanese war office knows how to make a yen go a very long way. The actual reorganization of the army is proceeding at a lively gait. Special attention is being paid to aviation.

Feats in Japanese Shipbuilding.

From the throne to the laborer's hut one word is on the lips of every Japanese—ships.

Story Telling in Japan.

It is a curious fact that in Tokio one of the most popular of the professional story tellers is an Englishman. This is Ishi Black, whose father was the founder of the first newspaper in Japan. Mr. Black was born and brought up in Japan, and speaks the language like a native. He tells his stories with such humor and pathos that he has few equals among the "hanashika" as the story tellers are called. The art of story telling is much more difficult than acting. The actor has the advantage of scenery and costume to arouse and maintain interest, but the story teller has to create interest by his own merit and personality. And often he has to impersonate five or six characters in one story.

Operatic Experiment Failed.

After nearly three years of effort to adapt successfully the French and Italian operas to the Japanese tongue, Signor Rosi has rung down the curtain at his theater in Tokyo. His net loss on the experiment is \$17,000. On the final night, "Traviata" was given with native singers, and was well attended.

REFUSED TO ENTER DUGOUTS

Wounded American Soldiers, in Bombing Raid, Little Concerned About Danger That Threatened.

American wounded soldiers who were in the American hospital near which German bombing planes dropped explosives in the neighborhood of Rarecourt were so little concerned by the raid that they refused to leave the building and enter dugouts until compelled to do so.

use—ships." Japan is building ships, and more ships.

In 1853 and 1854, Japan did not possess a single seagoing ship. She had scrapped a great mercantile marine and outlived a huge Asiatic trade in the early part of the seventeenth century when she sealed up her shores against contact with western trouble-makers. For some time after the Perry and Townsend Harris treaties, Japan had her hands full of domestic problems. She had no time, spare labor, nor money to devote to the building or purchase of ships. She was content to get along as best she could, and in the wars of 1894 and 1904, she realized her handicap as an insular nation with not enough ships.

Archibald Hurd and others paid tribute to the speed with which she set about correcting the deficiency. The Risen Sun became a great factor, not merely in the Pacific trade, but in around-the-world trade. T. Funada, an expert on ships, commenting upon the development of great new dockyards north and south of Osaka and Kobe and the establishment of the powerful Asano Shipbuilding company on the Pacific side of Nippon, says, "these mark a new stage in the progress of shipbuilding in Japan, pointing to the day when Japan will be the second shipbuilding country in the world."

Last year more than 450 ships were launched, representing a tonnage of \$60,000. In 1914 the total tonnage was but 136,000; in 1916, 200,000. It is certain that the 1918 figures will show a phenomenal rise. Already 121 docks are working night and day, each dock with slips, etc., for vessels of over 1,000 tons. The latest estimate of launching capacity placed the total above 600,000; but it is an open secret that the actual output will be far above this, owing to the recent reciprocal arrangements made with our government. The 514,000 tons of shipping that Japan is supplying to us for war needs includes the following steamers: The Ceylon Maru (6,440 tons), Tottori Maru (9,960 tons), Kirin Maru (5,500 tons), Tosa Maru (7,600 tons), Penang Maru (8,200 tons), Jinsen Maru (5,500 tons), Rangoon Maru (8,100 tons), and two other ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet; the Indo Maru (7,900 tons), the Java Maru (7,900 tons), the Malay Maru (7,100 tons), from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line; the Selyo Maru (10,300 tons), and the Persia Maru (4,750 tons), from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; the Miyaji Maru (4,300 tons); and the Kenzan Maru (6,170 tons), from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; the Komakata Maru (4,320 tons), and Odaru Maru (4,000 tons), from the Yamashita Steamship company; and four other ships under 5,000 tons.

About 130,000 tons of shipping now on the stocks will be delivered by Japanese shipbuilders before the end of December on a basis of one ton of shipping for one ton of American steel; and, in addition to this, the Japanese are constructing for us 234,000 tons of shipping for delivery in the United States during next year on a basis of one ton of steel for two tons of constructed shipping. Sixty-six ships supplied by Japan will help to make the world safe for democracy.

Commercial Aims of Japan.

The war thoughts of Japan are not confined to the present. They have a shrewd eye upon future possibilities after the war is over. The total gold holdings of Japan stood at 1,050,000,000 yen (\$27,500,000) at the end of February, according to the statement of the Imperial finance department. The last meeting of the Yokohama Specie bank (March 9) reported net profits of 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000) for the previous half year. Japan's foreign trade is booming.

"The commerce and industry of Japan have witnessed remarkable progress in recent years" says Dr. Minoru Oka, chief of the Imperial bureau of commerce and industry; "foreign trade has especially experienced unprecedented expansion. The most important question for Japan now is how

After the close of the performance creditors attached the scenery and wardrobes. Signor Rosi has been more than six years in Japan, and is personally popular. Deep regret is expressed by the public at his misfortune, because he has generously loaned his theater gratuitously for many charitable performances.—East and West News.

No Need for Disarmament.

Some enthusiastic reformer has suggested disarming the farmers of their shotguns and squirrel rifles. Our observation and experience is that the farmer's gun rarely goes off accidentally, and a good citizen is as safe from it as he is from the Constitution of the United States.—Ohio Farmer.

One of the creatures most adept at mimicry is the fiddler crab. This curious creature is an expert in trench digging. He carries with him, as part of his body, an extraordinary weapon which serves as spade, sword and spoon. This is an enlargement of one claw shaped so much like a fiddle that it gives the crab its name.

Margery Sawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mabel Butler of New Haven, Conn., Red Cross nurses, said they found these men, some of whom had come in from the front lines only a few hours previously, as calm as though no attack had taken place. The first thoughts of these nurses were regarding the wounded. Neither one of them had had previous experience under enemy bombing operations, and expected when they hurried to the wards to find the doughboys panic-stricken.

to maintain and consolidate the position already attained, with special reference to the possibility of successfully competing with foreign countries after the war.

"The time has now arrived for organizing a combination or league of captains of commerce and industry in Japan, in order to present a united front in the approaching competition. Now is the time and the opportunity for every line of Japanese manufacture to lay the foundation of future progress; and if they do not see that this is done by insisting upon insuring proper quality in output and satisfactory dealings with their customers, they will lose the markets now open to them, and all through their own fault. This is, in fact, a crucial period for Japanese commerce and industry. Its fate will now be decided, and the decision lies in the hands of our merchants and manufacturers. Once the opportunity is lost, it will never return."

STIRRED UP FRENCH VILLAGE

Yank's Experiment With Long-Stopped Clock Caused Considerable Consternation for a Time.

The "Yanks" in France are maintaining the traditions of America all right, but they have upset at least one tradition "over there," according to a letter from a young sergeant at the front to the Washington Star.

He writes that after living in stables, brick factories and chicken houses they are now quartered for a short time in a beautiful and historic chateau. It is connected with stories of Napoleon and Joan of Arc, and Richard the Lionhearted was at one time held prisoner in its dungeon, which is below the river's bed and has but one entrance. The Yanks have had much pleasure in their new home and have acquainted themselves with many interesting bits of French history.

Over the entrance to the chateau is a large clock which tradition says was stopped by Napoleon and has not struck since—until the other day, some curious Yank wanted to try it out, and put his fingers in it. The clock was connected with bells above the archway and when the timepiece was started the bells commenced to ring, as loud and clear as though they had been rung every day since Napoleon left the abode. With all his ingenuity the Yank could not silence them as quickly as he had set them tinkling, and if a Yank can be embarrassed the bell ringer was when the curate and villagers gathered in the courtyard.

There were exclamations of surprise and wonderment from the crowd, but they seemed relieved to find a real flesh-and-blood American as bell ringer.

Air Mail First Used by Jefferson.

While all unite in praise of the energy of Postmaster General Burleson in inaugurating an aerial mail service between New York and Washington, Americans should not make the mistake of crediting the present administration with the first aerial mail service between the two cities.

As a matter of fact, that honor falls to the administration of Thomas Jefferson, more than a hundred years ago. It all attended the transmission of the deeds of the Louisiana purchase to France. Mr. Jefferson, of course, was very anxious about the matter, and after the deeds had been sent from Washington to Paris, and the time had come when the vessel bearing the signed deeds back to this country was due, Mr. Jefferson, unable to withhold impatience, sent some carrier pigeons to New York, to be held until the vessel arrived, and then released, bearing word of the fact of their arrival. This was done, and accordingly the first aerial mail service dates back not to this spring, but to the year 1803.

Not Originally Military Title.

General, the noun, and the adjective general, the antonym of particular, go back to the Latin generalis, meaning belonging to a race or kind, and itself tracing to genus genera, from gignere, to beget. Generals in Caesar's and Pompey's day had nothing to do with the army; the Roman general was an imperator. The title general primarily means an officer, holding a general command.

Natural Sequence.

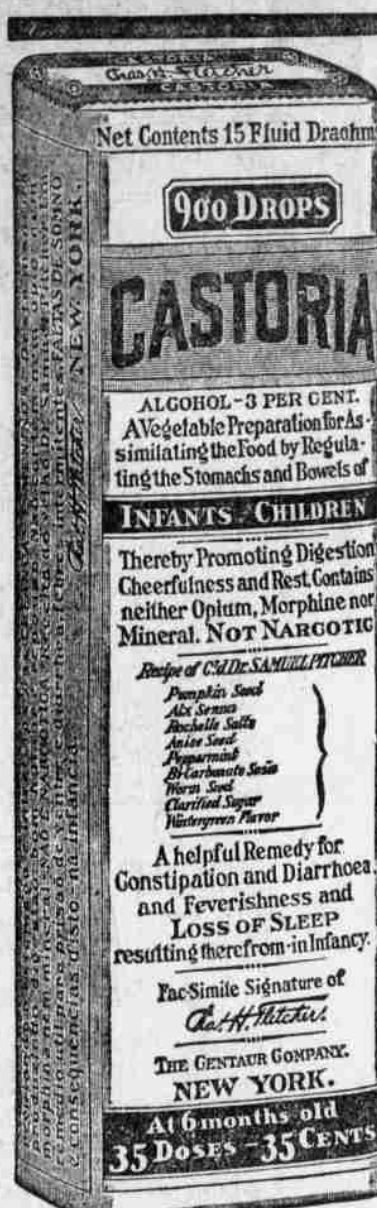
In one of his essays Aristotle says this: "I have noticed that land that produces beautiful flowers and luscious fruits also produces a very excellent, intelligent and able class of men and women." Aristotle seemed to look upon this as a sort of coincidence, but later in life he discovered that instead of being a coincidence it was a sequence.

Ninety per cent of Italian boot and shoe factories are equipped with American machinery.

About 1,100,000 women are expected to vote in the November election in New York.

"I had gone to bed early," Miss Sawyer said. "I was aroused by the alarm of an air raid, but some one suggested that the Germans were merely passing by."

"Then there was a terrific explosion, followed by an upheaval of my cot, and I was tossed across the room, glass falling all around me and rocks and dirt, too. The room was filled with smoke and I thought of gas and that scared me more than anything else. Then Miss Butler came, and we went to assist the patients."



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature

of
Dr. J. C. Hatcher
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Why He Stayed Home.

Mrs. Jones—Jack; I wish you would come to church with me, just for once. Jones—And why?
Mrs. Jones—Well, if you could see how poorly my gowns compare with the other lady worshippers it might loosen you up a bit.

His Correspondent.

"Your son is writing for a living." "Yes, he writes to me."—Jack O' Lantern.

Beauty may be skin deep, but thick-skinned people are not necessarily the most beautiful.



Unlike Topsy— Swift & Company Has Not "Jest Grown"

Swift & Company, in fifty years of well ordered growth, has become one of the great national services because it has learned to do something for the American people which they needed to have done for them, in the way in which they preferred to have it done.

It has met each successive demand, in the changing conditions of national life, by getting good meat to increasing millions effectively, efficiently, economically, and expeditiously.

The Swift & Company packing plants, refrigerator cars, car routes, branch houses, organization, and personnel of today are the practical solutions, born of practical experience, to the food problems of half a century.

Because of all these elements working in correlation and unison, Swift & Company is able to supply more and better meat to more people than would have been possible otherwise, at a net profit per pound of meat so low (a fraction of a cent) that the consumer price is practically unaffected.

Strip away any portion of this vast, smooth-running human machine, and you make a large part of the meat supply uncertain, lose the benefit of half a century of fruitful experience, and scatter the intelligent energies of men who have devoted a life work toward meeting the needs of a nation in one vital field.

The booklet of preceding chapters in this story of the packing industry will be mailed on request to
Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

